

ORD

5. Mandate; precept; command.
Give *order* to my servants, that they take
No note of our being absent. *Shaksp. Mer. of Ven.*
If the lords of the council issued out any *order* against
them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to
their houses, presently some nobleman deputed by the tables
published a protestation against those *orders* and proclamations.
Clarendon.
Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houses
for disarming all the papists in England; upon which, and
the like *orders*, though seldom any thing was after done, yet
it served to keep up the apprehensions in the people, of dan-
gers and designs, and to disincite them from any reverence
or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*
I have received an *order* under your hand for a thousand
pounds in words at length. *Tatler, N^o. 60.*
6. Rule; regulation.
The church hath authority to establish that for an *order*
at one time, which at another time it may abolish, and in
both do well. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*
7. Regular government.
The night, their number, and the sudden act
Would dash all *order*, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*
8. A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of hon-
our.
Elves.
The several chairs of *order* look you scour,
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r. *Shaksp.*
Princes many times make themselves desires, and let their
hearts upon toys; sometimes upon a building; sometimes
upon erecting of an *order*. *Bacon.*
She left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the noblest *order* gave the name. *Dryden.*
By shining marks, distinguish'd they appear,
And various *orders* various ensigns bear. *Granville.*
9. A rank, or class.
The king commanded the high priest and the priests of
the second *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the
vessels. *2 Kings xxiii. 4.*
Th' Almighty seeing,
From his transcendent seat the faints among,
To those bright *orders* utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*
10. A religious fraternity.
Find a bare foot brother out,
One of our *order* to associate me,
Here visiting the sick. *Shaksp. Rom. and Juliet.*
11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical state.
If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be judged among
themselves, they are all in some sort parties. *Dryden.*
Having in his youth made a good progress in learning,
that he might dedicate himself more intirely to religion he
entered into holy *orders*, and in a few years became renown-
ed for his sanctity of life. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 164.*
12. Means to an end.
Virgins must remember, that the virginity of the body is
only excellent in *order* to the purity of the soul; for in the
same degree that virgins live more spiritually than other per-
sons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent
state. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
We should behave reverently towards the Divine Majesty,
and justly towards men; and in *order* to the better discharge
of these duties, we should govern ourselves in the use of sen-
sual delights, with temperance. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*
The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use in *or-*
der to our eternal happiness. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
What we see in *order* only to what we do not see; and
both these states must be joined together. *Atterbury.*
One man pursues power in *order* to wealth, and another
wealth in *order* to power, which last is the safer way, and
generally followed. *Swift's Exam. N^o. 27.*
13. Measures; care.
It were meet you should take some *order* for the soldiers,
which are now first to be discharged and disposed of some way;
which may otherwise grow to as great inconvenience as all
this that you have quit us from. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Provide me soldiers, *Shaksp.*
Whilst I take *order* for mine own affairs.
The money promised unto the king, he took no *order* for,
albeit Soltratus required it. *2 Mac. iv. 27.*
If any of the family be distressed, *order* is taken for their
relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*
14. [In architecture.] A system of the several members, orna-
ments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or it is
a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building,
especially those of a column; so as to form one beautiful
whole: or *order* is a certain rule for the proportions of col-
umns, and for the figures which some of the parts ought to
have, on the account of the proportions that are given them.
There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek,
viz. the doric, ionic, and corinthian; and two Italian, *viz.*
the tuscan and composite. The whole is composed of two
parts at least, the column and the entablature, and of four

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parts at the most; where there is a pedestal under the col-
umns, and one acroter or little pedestal on the top of the
entablature. The column has three parts; the base, the
shaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the
several *orders*.
In the tuscan *order*, any height being given, divide it into
ten parts and three quarters, called diameters, by diameters
is meant the thickness of the shaft at the bottom, the pe-
destal having two; the column with base and capital, seven;
and the entablature one and three quarters.
In the doric *order*, the whole height being given, is divided
into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedestal
having two and one third, the column eight, and the enta-
blature two.
In the ionic *order*, the whole height is divided into thirteen
diameters and a half, the pedestal having two and two thirds,
the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.
In the corinthian *order*, the whole height is divided into
fourteen diameters and a half, the pedestal having three, the
column nine and a half, and the entablature two.
In the composite *order*, the whole height is divided into fif-
teen diameters and one third; the pedestal having three and
one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.
In a columnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or
space between columns in the tuscan *order*, is four diameters.
In the doric *order*, two and three quarters; in the ionic *or-*
der, two and a quarter; in the corinthian *order*, two; and
in the composite *order*, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*
To *ORDER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct.
To him that *ordereth* his conversation aright, will I shew
the salvation of God. *Pf. l. 23.*
As the sun when it riseth in the heaven, so is the beauty
of a good wife in the ordering of her house. *Eccles. xxvi. 16.*
Thou hast *ordered* all in measure, number, and weight. *Wisd. xi. 20.*
Bias being asked how a man should *order* his life? an-
swered, as if a man should live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*
2. To manage; to procure.
The kitchen clerk that hight digestion,
Did *order* all the cates in feemly wife. *Fairy Queen.*
3. To methodise; to dispose fitly.
These were the *orderings* of them in their service, to come
into the house of the Lord. *1 Chron. xxiv. 19.*
4. To direct; to command.
To ordain to sacerdotal function.
The book requirith due examination, and giveth liberty to
object any crime against such as are to be *ordered*. *Whitgift.*
ORDERER. n. f. [from *order*.] One that orders, methodises,
or regulates.
That there should be a great disposer and *orderer* of all
things, a wife rewarder and punisher of good and evil, hath
appeared so equitable to men, that they have concluded it
necessary. *Suckling.*
ORDERLESS. adj. [from *order*.] Disorderly; out of rule.
All form is formless, *order orderless*. *Shakspere.*
Save what is opposite to England's love.
ORDERLINESS. n. f. [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodi-
cals.
ORDERLY. adj. [from *order*.]
1. Methodical; regular.
The book requirith but *orderly* reading. *Hooker.*
2. Not tumultuous; well regulated.
Balfour, by an *orderly* and well-governed march, passed
in the king's quarters without any considerable loss, to a place
of safety. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
3. According with established method.
As for the orders established, sith the law of nature, of
God and man, do all favour that which is in being, till *or-*
derly judgment of decision be given against it, it is but justice
to exact obedience of you. *Hooker's Pref.*
A clergy reformed from popery in such a manner, as hap-
pily to preserve the mean between the two extremes, in
doctrine, worship, and government, perfected this reforma-
tion by quiet and *orderly* methods, free from those confusions
and tumults that elsewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*
ORDERLY. adv. [from *order*.] Methodically; according to
order; regularly; according to rule.
All parts of knowledge have been thought by wise men
to be then most *orderly* delivered and proceeded in, when they
are drawn to their first original. *Hooker, b. i.*
Ask him his name, and *orderly* proceed. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
To swear him.
Make it *orderly* and well, *Shakspere.*
According to the fashion of the time.
It is walled with brick and stone, intermixed *orderly*. *Sandy.*
How should those active particles, ever and anon justified
by the occasion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite
store, so *orderly* keep their cells without any alteration of
site. *Glauville.*
In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and li-
ver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act
orderly

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orderly and duly, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the
whole, which we call health. *South's Sermon.*
ORDINABLE. adj. [ordinatus, Lat.] Such as may be appointed.
All the ways of economy God hath used toward a ra-
tional creature, to reduce mankind to that course of living
which is most perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the
mercy of God *ordinable* to eternal bliss. *Hamm.*
ORDINAL. adj. [ordinalis, Fr. ordinalis, Lat.] Noting order:
as, second, third.
The moon's age is thus found, add to the exact the day
of the month and the *ordinal* number of that month from
March inclusive, because the exact begins at March, and
the sum of those, casting away thirty or twenty-nine, as
often as it ariseth, is the age of the moon. *Holder.*
ORDINAL. n. f. [ordinal, Fr. ordinale, Latin.] A ritual; a
book containing orders. *Ainsl.*
ORDINANCE. n. f. [ordinance, French.]
1. Law; rule; precept.
It seemeth hard to plant any found *ordinance*, or reduce
them to a civil government; since all their ill customs are
permitted unto them. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Let Richard and Elizabeth,
The true successors of each royal house,
By God's fair *ordinance* conjoin together! *Shaksp.*
2. Observance commanded.
One *ordinance* ought not to exclude the other, much less
to disparage the other, and least of all to undervalue that
which is the most eminent. *Taylor.*
3. Appointment.
Things created to shew bare heads,
When one but of my *ordinance* stood up,
To speak of peace or war. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
4. A canon. It is now generally written for distinction *or-*
dinace; its derivation is not certain.
Caves and womb vaultages of France,
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock,
In second account to his *ordinance*. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*
ORDINARILY. adv. [from *ordinary*.]
1. According to established rules; according to settled method.
We are not to look that the church should change her
public laws and ordinances, made according to that which
is judged *ordinarily*, and commonly fittest for the whole, al-
though it chance that for some particular men the same be
found inconvenient. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 12.*
Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they *or-*
dinarily refund, from rain. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
2. Commonly; usually.
The instances of human ignorance were not only clear
ones, but such as are not so *ordinarily* suspected. *Glauv.*
Prayer ought to be more than *ordinarily* fervent and vi-
gorous before the sacrament. *South's Sermons.*
ORDINARY. adj. [ordinarius, Latin.]
1. Established; methodical; regular.
Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of
laws observed in the *ordinary* forms of justice, they are not
sufficient to secure any rights to the people; because they
may be dispensed with. *Addison's Freeholder.*
The standing *ordinary* means of conviction failing to in-
fluence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary
means should be able to do it. *Atterbury.*
2. Common; usual.
Yet did the only utter her doubt to her daughters, think-
ing, since the worst was past, she would attend a further
occasion, least over much haste might seem to proceed of
the *ordinary* mistake between sisters in law. *Sidney.*
It is sufficient that Moses have the *ordinary* credit of an
historian given him. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
This designation of the person our author is more than
ordinary obliged to take care of, because he hath made the
conveyance, as well as the power itself, sacred. *Locke.*
There is nothing more *ordinary* than children's receiving
into their minds propositions from their parents, which be-
ing fastened by degrees, are at last, whether true or false,
riveted there. *Locke.*
Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation, than
in writing. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 476.*
3. Mean; of low rank.
These are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of
the *ordinary* sort of men; these are the very steps ye have
trodden, and the manifest degrees whereby ye are of your
guides and directors trained up in that school. *Hooker.*
Men of common capacity, and but *ordinary* judgment,
are not able to discern what things are fittest for each kind
and state of regiment. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
Every *ordinary* reader, upon the publishing of a new poem,
has will and ill-nature enough to turn several passages of it
into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addison.*
My speculations, when sold single, are delights for the
rich and wealthy; after some time they come to the market
in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money.
Addison's Spectator, N^o. 488.

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You will wonder how such an *ordinary* fellow as Wood,
could get his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*
4. Ugly; not handsome: as she is an *ordinary* woman.
ORDINARY. n. f.
1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.
The evil will
Of all their parishioners they had constrain'd,
Who to the *ordinary* of them complain'd. *Hubberd.*
If fault be in these things any where justly found, law hath
referred the whole disposition and redress thereof to the *or-*
inary of the place. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*
2. Settled establishment.
Spain had no other wars save those which were grown in-
to an *ordinary*; now they have coupled therewith the extra-
ordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon.*
3. Actual and constant office.
Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleasure to be
his cup-bearer at large; and the summer following he was
admitted in *ordinary*. *Wott.*
4. Regular price of a meal.
Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast;
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopat.*
5. A place of eating established at a certain price.
They reckon all their errors for accomplishments; and all
the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house, or a
gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of style. *Swift.*
To *ORDINATE. v. a.* [ordinatus, Latin.]
1. To appoint.
Finding how the certain right did stand,
With full consent this man did *ordinate*. *Daniel.*
The heir apparent to the crown and land.
ORDINATE. adj. [ordinatus, Lat.] Regular; methodical.
Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides, and all their
angles equal. *Ray on the Creation.*
ORDINATION. n. f. [ordinatio, Lat. from *ordinate*.]
1. Established order or tendency.
Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness
and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*
2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.
Though ordained by Arian bishops, his *ordination* was ne-
ver questioned. *Stillingfleet.*
St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of
a prime ruler of the church, and entrusted with a large diocese
under the immediate government of their respective elders;
and those deriving authority from his *ordination*. *South.*
ORDNANCE. n. f. [This was anciently written more frequently
ordnance; but *ordnance* is used for distinction.] Cannon;
great guns.
Have I not heard great *ordnance* in the field?
And heav'n's artillery thunder in the skies? *Shaksp.*
When a ship heels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking
loose of *ordnance* is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*
There are examples now of wounded persons that have
roared for anguish and torment at the discharge of *ordnance*,
though at a very great distance. *Bentley's Sermon.*
ORDONNANCE. n. f. [French.] Disposition of figures in
a picture.
ORDURE. n. f. [ordure, French; from *ordure*, Lat. Skinner.]
Dung; filth.
Gard'ners with *ordure* hide those roots
That shall first spring and be most delicate. *Shaksp.*
Working upon human *ordure*, and by long preparation
rendering it odiferous, he terms it *zibetta occidentalis*. *Brown.*
We added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encrease the steaming *ordures* of the stage. *Dryden.*
Renew'd by *ordure*'s lymphathetick force,
As oil'd with magic juices for the courts,
Vig'rous he rises. *Pope.*
ORE. n. f. [ore, or opa, Saxon; oer, Dutch, a mine.]
1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral state.
Round about him lay on every side,
Great heaps of gold that never would be spent;
Of which some were rude *ore* not purify'd
Of Mulciber's devouring element. *Fairy Queen.*
They would have brought them the gold *ore* aboard their
ships. *Raleigh's Apology.*
A hill not far,
Shone with a glossy scurf, undoubted sign
That in his womb was hid metallic *ore*,
The work of sulphur. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
Who have labour'd more
To search the treasures of the Roman store,
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer *ore*? *Roscommen.*
We walk in dreams on fairy land,
Where golden *ore* lies mixt with common sand. *Dryden.*
Those who unripe veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
Till time digests the yet imperfect *ore*,
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*
Those